

News and Gossip

Music and Musicians

Mrs. Emma Schellmidt-Raus and Miss Bernadine Smith will give a concert in Bensenville, Ind., to-morrow evening.

The pupils of Miss Sara T. Meigs will give a recital at her residence, 809 North Pennsylvania street, Saturday evening, June 2, at 4 o'clock.

Mr. J. Fremont Frey, who, for some time, capably and efficiently represented the Journal in matters musical, has voluntarily retired. Mr. Joseph Joiner succeeds him.

The commencement exercises of the Indiana Institute for the Blind will occur on Wednesday, June 6. There are a number of graduates, and a fine musical programme will be rendered.

Miss Elizabeth Mailey, pupil of the Metropolitan School of Music, department of elocution, will give a graduating recital to-morrow evening, assisted by Mr. Hy Mercer and Miss Maurine Blakey.

Mr. and Mrs. Franz Bellinger will leave soon for the East to spend the summer. Mr. Bellinger will go to Brooklyn to be present at the national convention of the Northeastern Musicians' Association, which meets there in July.

A very interesting programme was rendered at the annual meeting of the McCulloch Club, which took place Thursday evening. The music was furnished by the regular quartet, accompanied by Mr. Willis P. Kent, organist.

There will be an organ recital at the First Baptist Church, this evening, at 7:30 o'clock, by Arthur Preston, organist. The programme will be as follows: "Jubel Overture," C. M. V. Weber; "Variations on an American Air," F. Flager; "Andantino," Edwin H. Lemare.

Miss Alice M. Halpin gave a piano recital Friday evening at Huntington, Ind., under the auspices of the Ladies' Musical Association. Miss Halpin will give a recital at the Meridian-street M. E. Church, Tuesday evening, June 5. She will be assisted by Miss Lillie J. Adam, soprano, and Mr. David Lyle, accompanist.

There will be special music at Christ Church to-day, at the morning service in addition to the regular programme. Mr. Charles Daugherty will sing the tenor solo, "No Shadows Yonder," from Gault's "Holy City," accompanied by the chorus choir. At the afternoon service, Miss Gertrude Simons, violinist, will play "Andante Religioso," by Becker.

Much interest is being manifested in the coming May music festival, which begins to-morrow night and continues throughout the week. The programme to-morrow is in charge of the Elks' club of the city. Tuesday evening, June 5, will be devoted to regular concert programmes. The best musical talent of the city has been secured and the patrons may be assured of a treat.

Great interest is being manifested in the coming convention of the Indiana Music Teachers' Association, which convenes at Columbus, Ind., June 26, 27, 28, 29. Quite a number of Indianapolis musicians will take part. Mr. Hugh McGibben, chairman of the programme committee, has succeeded in planning a programme which is beyond a doubt the best one ever arranged since the birth of the society in 1873.

The Cincinnati Liederkreis, under the able direction of Louis Ehrhott, will visit Indianapolis in the near future and will give a concert at Maenncher Hall. The Liederkreis Society is the oldest German organization in Cincinnati, and is recognized as being one of the best choruses in the country. They will bring with them their own orchestra of forty pieces.

There will be a musical service at the English Lutheran Church this morning. The church will have as its special guests the George H. Thomas Post, G. A. B. In addition to the regular service the quartet will sing "Praise the Lord," Randegger. Miss Josephine English will sing a solo and Mr. Will Woehner and Mr. Spiegel will sing a new duet for tenor and bass—"Our Army and Navy."

The members of the Manual Training High School Orchestra, working hard on the programme they will present at the annual commencement exercises, to be held at English's Opera House, June 11. The programme will include "Tannhauser March," "The Rounders' Selections," and "The Schubert's Song." The orchestra will be directed by Mr. R. F. Grover.

The annual commencement exercises of the Indiana Boston School of Dramatic Art will occur at Plymouth Church on Wednesday evening, June 6. The graduates will be assisted by Mr. Charles F. Hansen, organist; Christ Church vested choir, and Miss Elizabeth Millspaugh, of Lafayette. Miss Millspaugh has charge of the local department at Purdue University, and has a clear soprano voice of unusual flexibility.

The Mozart Club will give its last recital of the season Tuesday, May 29, at 8 p. m. at Baldwin & Co.'s piano rooms. The following will participate: Maud Essex, Grace Kemodet, Gene Lowry, Vera Moffitt, Margaret Woodbridge, Helen Schofield, Hazel Weaver, Maud Essex, Ethel Hutchinson, Vera Hartman, Thelma Bowman, and Leonard. Hattie Leonard, Eva Schofield, May Haron, Lottie Ingle, Elsie Ault, Edith Mendall, Monell Kirkpatrick, Maud Parkhurst.

The members of the Philharmonic Club feel highly grateful at the work they have accomplished during the last season from a financial as well as an artistic standpoint. From an artistic point of view it must be said that each concert was better than the preceding one. A business meeting of the club was held Friday evening and after all accounts were paid there remained in the treasury a balance of \$250. The club will sing at the May Festival, Friday night, after which regular rehearsals will be suspended until the autumn.

The Metropolitan School of Music has announced three test recitals at the Proprium for Saturday, morning, afternoon and evening, June 2. This is quite a departure from the usual run of recitals and should prove very interesting and is calculated to be of inestimable value to the participants in these programmes. Another new feature is that the public is invited to attend these recitals, which are free. Hereafter the recitals will be held at the Proprium and the students taking part. The morning recital is for young students of the primary grade, while the afternoon and evening will be devoted to students of the intermediate and advanced grades.

One of the notable events of the coming May festival will be the singing of the children's chorus, under the direction of Mrs. Alice Fleming Evans. The chorus will sing Wednesday evening and will sing: "Dixie," "Stars and Stripes Forever," Sousa, accompanied by the Indianapolis Military Band; "No Shadows Yonder," a beautiful quartet and chorus from "The Holy City," in which number they will be assisted by the Second Presbyterian Church quartet, and "The March of the Flag Goes On," which is an entirely new composition, the music by Barclay Wa-

The words, which are admirably written, are by Harry D. Tutewiler, also an Indianapolis citizen.

A very interesting song service will be given at the First Presbyterian Church, Sunday evening, June 3. This will be the last song service of the season, and also the last evening service until fall. The choir will be assisted by the Philharmonic Club, who will sing the "Praise Chorus," from Meyerbeer's celebrated opera "L'Africaine." Miss Galvin will sing "On Mighty Wings," from "Creation," and Mr. Fred Warner, tenor singer, from Danville, Ind., will sing "Hear Us, O Father," Millard.

It is not generally known that the "Kreutzer Sonata" of Beethoven's was not originally dedicated to Kreutzer, nor was it originally so-called. This beautiful work, so marvelously rendered by Hambourg and Petchnikoff at the Amphion Club concert, was composed in January, 1803, and was performed publicly for the first time in April of that year by a mulatto virtuoso named Bridgetower. The sonata was originally dedicated to a young girl whose name is not to be discovered. Beethoven was at this time beginning to grow deaf and irritable, consequently he was very much annoyed at the stubbornness of the violinist Bridgetower, who, though a mulatto, was a favorite in Viennese society, and compelled Beethoven to obey his dictates in this instance.

A concert will be given at Plymouth Church Friday, June 1, by the pupils of public school No. 8, under the direction of Mr. P. W. Dykema. The programme is composed entirely of Wagner's compositions. The chorus, numbering 300 voices selected from the school, is composed of young boys and girls, ranging in age from twelve to sixteen years. Their precision and energy with which these little folks sing is deserving of the highest praise. Mr. Dykema will be assisted by Miss Elma Ingelman, soprano; Mr. Henry Newton, bass; and Mr. W. P. Kent, organist. The programme is as follows: Lohengrin Spinning song; Flying Dutchman; Bridal chorus; Flying Dutchman; Shepherd's song and Pilgrim chorus; Tannhauser; Pilgrimage of Tannhauser; Tannhauser; Elizabeth's prayer; Tannhauser; Star; Tannhauser; Grand chorus, "Hail Bright Abode"; Tannhauser.

OBJECTS OF THE CENSUS.

Some of the Reasons for the Government's Great Work.

The objects of the coming census are set forth in a recent bulletin as follows: "The objects of the federal census are of three kinds: To furnish a basis for the apportionment of representatives in the lower house of Congress; to ascertain the growth of the United States in population, wealth and industry, and to investigate the social organizations and institutions affecting the growth of population and wealth. The first is a constitutional necessity, the second a study of facts, and the third a study of causes. Probably the most important of these is intimately connected with the growth of population as that of marriage. In investigating marital conditions the law requires about each person a statement whether he or she is single, married, widowed or divorced; if married, how many years the marriage has lasted; if a mother, how many children she has had, and how many of these children are now living.

From the answers to the questions it is possible to determine the birth rate, the prevalence of marriage, the proportion of women and children to the whole population, the duration and fruitfulness of marriage. So far as the power and importance of nations are dependent upon the size of the population, to that extent the accurate determination of these questions a matter of public necessity. In the United States there would seem to be little danger of a decline in the population. But even when we are sure that the population is growing it is still necessary to know how it is growing. The millions of India are increasing, but it is by a process of many births and many deaths. In good years millions are born; in times of famine millions die; the population increasing because a few more are born than die. It is growth, but slow growth. There is a more excellent kind of progress, that resulting from the combination of a moderate birth rate and a small death rate.

"The marital statistics collected by the census are of many respects very interesting. Thus the extent and power of the anti-marital forces can be estimated in a way by ascertaining the proportion of people between twenty-five and sixty-four years of age who have never been married. Census statistics show that the proportion of unmarried females between these ages is greatest in the East, in North Carolina, Rhode Island and Massachusetts, for instance, while the proportion is smallest in the West, South Dakota, Utah and Oklahoma bringing up the rear in the order named. Men, on the contrary, are far more likely to remain single in the West than in the East. The proportion of married men between fifty and sixty-four is lowest in the Southern States, e. g., Arkansas, Alabama and Georgia, and greatest in the block of Western States known as the Mississippi. In Nevada 82 per cent. of the males between fifty-five and sixty-four have never been married, and in Montana next with 75.4 per cent. Montana next with 75.4 per cent. etc.

"That marriage is still pre-eminently the sphere of women seems to be indicated by the fact that more women marry than men, and they marry at earlier ages. Thus only 21 per cent. of females fifteen years of age and over are unmarried, while among males of the same ages the proportion is 41 per cent. Taking girls and boys between fifteen and twenty years of age, it is found that one out of every four girls is married, while among the boys the proportion falls to one in two hundred. These were the proportions in 1900. Whether these conditions have changed since then is a question that can only be answered by the census of 1910."

May 26th.
There is a sound among the pines
That nod where staid the battle lines—
A strain of music, low and sweet,
Mixed with the tread of marching feet;
A ghostly gleam threads its way
Beneath the grim and stately bay;
No loud command, no sound of gun,
No sabers flashing in the sun.
Where loath the ripples in their gleam,
As loath the stars they seek the sea,
Two ghostly pickets guard their posts,
And then camp the spectral hosts;
No campfires in the starlight gleam,
No light from the distant stream,
Yet, to and fro, in blue and gray,
The spectral pickets tramp their way.

The sweet rose note, the tiny blows
Where none the waves are tossed;
The wren built hut her nest
Where swathed the blood from her breast;
There rust upon the broken blade
Deep in the heart of yonder glade,
And fairs the brave who dream in blue,
No thought of strife, no dream of war,
The Nation's sacred day can mar,
The day of love and peace and prayer;
Is found in heart of wreath of pine;
With flowers like the canna's mouth,
Whisper love and friendship, warm and true,
Reverend the brave who sleep in blue.
—T. C. Harbaugh.

He Knows Better.
Philadelphia Record.
Blotches—The hand that rocks the cradle
Is the hand that rules the world.
Stobbe—You can't make Henpeck be
—that. He does the rocking at their

"BUCKSKIN BILL'S" BAND

HE SECURED A NUMBER OF INDIANS FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

They Will Be Seen in This City Next Wednesday—Warm Weather Amusements.

During the last twenty years the American Indian has gone through a wonderful transformation, having been rounded up like a herd of cattle and placed on reservations, guarded and fed by the United States government, like little children limited as to the area of their playground. As a result of this treatment their wild, reckless, primitive nature has become tamed and weakened to an extraordinary degree. Accustomed to a nomadic life in the freedom of the broad prairies, they began to break physically when deprived of their liberty. The foremost authorities on anthropology in America are agreed that this is the cause of the red man's deterioration. Like many wild birds and animals, he has been unable to withstand the hardships of a life of captivity. Civilizing the Indian would appear to have been a destructive venture. One of the white man's vices which he learns quickly and which is particularly fatal to him, is the habit of drinking intoxicating liquor. "Fire water," as the Indians call whiskey, seems to go to their heads as soon as it is drunk, and it craves their brains. When under its pernicious influence they become filled with the spirit of warfare and proceed to the commission of all sorts of atrocities, which in the eyes of the white man are regarded as an alarming deviation from the laws of nature, presaging great public calamities. In China observations of eclipses were made a matter of state policy, and government astronomers were employed to warn the government of the events. Drums and gongs were beaten and arrows shot into the sky in order to release the sun from the monster that was devouring it. It is said that in the reign of Chung-Kiang, during one of the earliest recorded eclipses, the two astronomers who were drunk and incapable of performing their duties, their neglect of the country was exposed, to the anger of the gods. To appease the gods and suitably punish the state officials for neglect of duty they were put to death. A humorist furnished the following epitaph: "Here lie the bodies of Ho and H. Whose fate though sad was visible—Being hanged because they could not spy 'Th' eclipse which was invisible."

On May 5, A. D., 84, occurred a remarkable total eclipse in which the sun was covered for five and a half minutes. The Emperor Louis Debonnaire (Charlemagne's son) was sick at Worms and so frightened by the phenomenon that it contributed to his death. The most celebrated eclipse of the middle ages was that of Aug. 2, 1133. Anglo-Saxon chroniclers say: "This year King Henry went over sea at Lymington, and the second day as he lay and slept on the ship the day darkened over all lands; and the sun came as it were a three-night-old moon, and the stars about it at midday. Men were greatly wonder-stricken and affrighted, and said a great thing should come hereafter. So it did, for the same year the king died on the following day after St. Andrew's mass day, Dec. 2, in Normandy." It is stated that an earthquake occurred during this eclipse and it appears that there is still some grounds for thinking that there is a connection between eclipses and earthquakes. A German physicist named Gisel has found twenty coincidences in twenty-eight years between eclipses and earthquakes in California.

The great Arago wrote a very graphic and interesting description of a total eclipse from the standpoint of the general observer, as seen by him at Perpignan, France, as follows: "As soon as day began to break the population covered the terraces and battlements of the town, as well as all the little eminences, and the people began to obtain a view of the sun as he ascended above the horizon. At the citadel we had under our eyes, however numerous the citizens established on the slopes, a body of soldiers about to be reviewed. More than twenty thousand persons, with smoked glasses in their hands, examining the radiant globe projected upon an azure sky. Although armed with our powerful telescopes, we had hardly begun to discern the small notch on the western limb of the sun, when an immense exclamation, formed by the blending of twenty thousand different voices, announced to us that we had anticipated by only a few seconds the observation made with the unaided eye. When the sun, reduced to a narrow filament, began to throw upon the horizon a feeble light, a sort of uneasiness seized upon all; every person felt a desire to communicate his impressions to those around him. A deep murmur, resembling that sent forth by the distant ocean after a tempest. The hum of voices increased, and the intensity as the solar crescent grew more slender; at length the crescent disappeared, darkness suddenly succeeded light, and the absolute silence marked this phase of the eclipse with as great precision as did the pendulum of our astronomical clock. The phenomenon, in its majestic grandeur, triumphed over the perturbation of youth, over the levity which certain persons assume as a sign of superiority, over the noisy interference of which the soldiers usually make profession. A profound stillness also reigned in the air; the birds had ceased to sing. After an interval of solemn expectation, which lasted about two minutes, transparent shouts of enthusiastic applause, saluted with the same accord, the same spontaneous feeling, the first reappearance of the rays of the sun.

The eclipse of to-morrow will be large at Indianapolis, but devoid of scientific interest because it will not be total. At 7:38 a. m. it will be central, when nearly eleven digits of the sun will be covered. That is to say, the largest part of the crescent of the sun will be a little more than one-twelfth of the sun's diameter. Owing to the great improvements in apparatus for observing and photographing the different phases of the eclipse important results are expected from the observations about to be made. The visible surface of the sun is called the photosphere. When the moon has nearly covered the photosphere "shadow bands," consisting of singular waves of light and shadow, dance across the landscape. If the observer is on a hill the shadow of the moon may be seen approaching at the appalling velocity of thirty miles a minute. Then the darkness begins to be felt and the heavens appear to descend toward the earth. A strange light appears around the sun, called the corona, which usually extends into space a distance about equal to the sun in diameter. It shines with an intrinsic light in consequence of its constituents of hydrogen and helium, being self-luminous. The instant before the sun is fully covered rounded spots of light called "Bailey's beads" appear, the "red flames" of hydrogen gas also known as "coronae" dart out from behind the moon's disc and the chromosphere is developed. This chromosphere is a red-colored stratum of gaseous matter which surrounds the sun at its edge. Beyond this extends the corona. During totality search will be made for comets, and for the intramural planet Vulcan, and the visible existence of this planet determined.

The chromosphere near "sun spots" the spectroscopic indicates a movement of gases at a velocity of from fifty to 30 miles a second, and it is supposed that the spots are caused by the very rapid inward movement of these gases, causing cavities in the photosphere which are filled by metallic vapors. The chromosphere is never visible except during a total eclipse. It may be proper to state here that the latest theory regarding the sun is that it is probably gaseous from center to circumference. Its heat is not generated by combustion, but by the contraction of these gases, heat being evolved mechanically. It is also thought that the temperature of the sun is slowly rising, but owing to the decrease in area of its surface the amount of heat radiation is not increasing. JOHN C. DEAN, Indianapolis, May 26.

A Fluid Easily Affected.
New York Weekly.
Housekeeper—That milk you left yesterday was perfectly horrid. It tasted of garlic.
Milkman—Milk is easily spoiled, mum. Had you been cookin' garlic?
"No, we haven't."
"Been keepin' garlic in th' milkpans, maybe?"
"We never use it."
"Queer. Maybe some o' th' neighbors has been cookin' garlic."
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"Any visitors at your house yesterday?"
"Not even a caller, except my daughter's French teacher."
"Him! Better read French, mum."

As to "Catsup."
Philadelphia Times.
Then as to the matter of tomato catsup! Why catsup? Yet nearly every bottle which comes from a public manufacturer is emblazoned with that spelling. Wrong. Ketchup is the word. It is a corruption of the Japanese kitchup, which is a condiment somewhat similar to soy. It is a pick-me-up; a stirrer of the digestive organs; a tonic and energizer; its application to the mingling of tomatoes and spices whose name is should bear.

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To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal.
"If you feel made of finer clay than your neighbor that very impression proves that you are not."—Indianapolis Journal.

When your neighbors are vulgar in talk, and enter your home without ringing the doorbell, or knocking, that very impression proves that "you are" of finer clay.

FORTIA EARL.

The Flag Goes By.
Hats off!
Along the street there comes
A flash of bugles, a rattle of drums,
A flash of color beneath the sky,
The flag is passing by!
Blue and crimson and white it shines,
Over the steel-tipped, ordered lines,
The colors before us fly:
But more than the flag is passing by.
Sea fights and land fights, grim and great,
Fought to make and to save the state;
Weary marches, and sinking ships;
Chances of victory and drying lips;
Days of plenty and days of need;
March of a strong land's swift increase;
Equal justice, right and law,
And the colors to stand or fall,
Sign of a Nation, great and strong,
Toward her people from foreign wrong,
Pride and glory and honor, all
Live in the colors to stand or fall.

—H. H. Bennett, in Youth's Companion.

Bon Ami
Used for all kitchen cleaning and polishing; keeps floors, paint, pots, knives, forks, tin and agate ware clean, bright and wholesome.

"Arms and the Man," which Richard Mansfield has presented successfully in America, was treated cordily in the English metropolises.

TO-MORROW'S ECLIPSE.

To-morrow's total eclipse of the sun will be the most important astronomical event of many years. The eclipse will begin in the Pacific ocean, at six minutes past 8 o'clock a. m., then cross Mexico, enter the United States in southwestern Louisiana, pass over New Orleans, Columbus, Ga., Raleigh, N. C., Norfolk, Va., thence across the Atlantic to Portugal, and end near the Red sea, in northern Africa. In the United States the area of totality will have a width of about fifty miles and a length of nearly 1,100 miles. The Naval Observatory has published a pamphlet of maps and tables of the great eclipse, and Congress has appropriated \$10,000 for making observations. In this country alone more than one hundred expeditions have been fitted out, in which nearly every college in the land is represented, for the purpose of making scientific records of the event.

Eclipses of the sun occur in sequences which run eighteen years and then recur. This eighteen-year period is called a "Saros." It generally includes forty-one eclipses of the sun and twenty-nine of the moon. Although eclipses of the sun occur with the frequency, as above stated, a total eclipse is rarely seen in a lifetime unless a special journey is made for the purpose. It is probable that an average period of five hundred years will intervene between total eclipses of the sun which will be visible at Indianapolis. In the city of London there was a total solar eclipse in A. D. 578, after an interval of 87 years; in 1573, a second eclipse occurred. The next total eclipse of the sun to be visible at Indianapolis will be in 1935.

In early ages the phenomenon was regarded as an alarming deviation from the laws of nature, presaging great public calamities. In China observations of eclipses were made a matter of state policy, and government astronomers were employed to warn the government of the events. Drums and gongs were beaten and arrows shot into the sky in order to release the sun from the monster that was devouring it. It is said that in the reign of Chung-Kiang, during one of the earliest recorded eclipses, the two astronomers who were drunk and incapable of performing their duties, their neglect of the country was exposed, to the anger of the gods. To appease the gods and suitably punish the state officials for neglect of duty they were put to death. A humorist furnished the following epitaph: "Here lie the bodies of Ho and H. Whose fate though sad was visible—Being hanged because they could not spy 'Th' eclipse which was invisible."

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Over the steel-tipped, ordered lines,
The colors before us fly:
But more than the flag is passing by.
Sea fights and land fights, grim and great,
Fought to make and to save the state;
Weary marches, and sinking ships;
Chances of victory and drying lips;
Days of plenty and days of need;
March of a strong land's swift increase;
Equal justice, right and law,
And the colors to stand or fall,
Sign of a Nation, great and strong,
Toward her people from foreign wrong,
Pride and glory and honor, all
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Bon Ami
Used for all kitchen cleaning and polishing; keeps floors, paint, pots, knives, forks, tin and agate ware clean, bright and wholesome.

caused by the very rapid inward movement of these gases, causing cavities in the photosphere which are filled by metallic vapors. The chromosphere is never visible except during a total eclipse. It may be proper to state here that the latest theory regarding the sun is that it is probably gaseous from center to circumference. Its heat is not generated by combustion, but by the contraction of these gases, heat being evolved mechanically. It is also thought that the temperature of the sun is slowly rising, but owing to the decrease in area of its surface the amount of heat radiation is not increasing. JOHN C. DEAN, Indianapolis, May 26.

A Fluid Easily Affected.
New York Weekly.
Housekeeper—That milk you left yesterday was perfectly horrid. It tasted of garlic.
Milkman—Milk is easily spoiled, mum. Had you been cookin' garlic?
"No, we haven't."
"Been keepin' garlic in th' milkpans, maybe?"
"We never use it."
"Queer. Maybe some o' th' neighbors has been cookin' garlic."
"No, they haven't."
"Any visitors at your house yesterday?"
"Not even a caller, except my daughter's French teacher."
"Him! Better read French, mum."

As to "Catsup."
Philadelphia Times.
Then as to the matter of tomato catsup! Why catsup? Yet nearly every bottle which comes from a public manufacturer is emblazoned with that spelling. Wrong. Ketchup is the word. It is a corruption of the Japanese kitchup, which is a condiment somewhat similar to soy. It is a pick-me-up; a stirrer of the digestive organs; a tonic and energizer; its application to the mingling of tomatoes and spices whose name is should bear.

Words are queer things.
On the window of a bookstore in Chicago appears the legend: "Words are the only things which live forever."

From a Serious-Minded Reader.
To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal.
"If you feel made of finer clay than your neighbor that very impression proves that you are not."—Indianapolis Journal.

When your neighbors are vulgar in talk, and enter your home without ringing the doorbell, or knocking, that very impression proves that "you are" of finer clay.

FORTIA EARL.

The Flag Goes By.
Hats off!
Along the street there comes
A flash of bugles, a rattle of drums,
A flash of color beneath the sky,
The flag is passing by!
Blue and crimson and white it shines,
Over the steel-tipped, ordered lines,
The colors before us fly:
But more than the flag is passing by.
Sea fights and land fights, grim and great,
Fought to make and to save the state;
Weary marches, and sinking ships;
Chances of victory and drying lips;
Days of plenty and days of need;
March of a strong land's swift increase;
Equal justice, right and law,
And the colors to stand or fall,
Sign of a Nation, great and strong,
Toward her people from foreign wrong,
Pride and glory and honor, all
Live in the colors to stand or fall.

—H. H. Bennett, in Youth's Companion.

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The Wm. H. Block Co.

Wash Dress Goods
LAWNS—Another lot of those fine corded lawns, light and dark, printing, your choice of 40 pieces, the 10c quality, to-morrow 6c.
BATISTES—An immense line of this fine sheer cloth, all new styles and colorings; our regular 15c quality, to-morrow 7 1/2c.
FINE MADRAS CLOTHS—For waists and dresses; an exceptionally fine cloth, perfect colorings, light and dark, 11c.
SILK-STRIPED CREPES—28 inches wide, fine and sheer; 48c quality, to-morrow 19c.
DIMITIES—The fine imported, direct from Belfast, Ireland; a magnificent line of styles in all the late tints of lavender, pink and blue, as well as the more somber shades, at 25c.
CORDED AND WOVEN MADRAS NOVELTIES—The favorite material for ladies' waists and gowns; 48c quality, to-morrow 25c.
ORGANDIES—The real French, handsome and artistic printings, with dainty silk stripes; the regular 50c quality, to-morrow 35c.
SILK-STRIPED MULLS—Entirely new; nothing handsomer for a swell summer gown, in a complete line of colors; 59c special sale price.

White Wash Goods
PERSIAN LAWN—33-inch, very fine 18c and soft as silk; 35c quality.
HINDOO CLOTH—33 inches wide; makes a beautiful sheer wash dress; regular 40c quality, to-morrow 29c.
ORGANDIE—2 yards wide, French made; 48c quality, to-morrow 33c.
FRENCH ORGANDIE—2 yards wide, extremely fine and crisp; regular 69c, price, 50c; sale price.
SWISS, IMPORTED—33-inch, very fine 32c.
INDIA LINEN—33-inch, very fine, 18c, without any defects; 35c grade.
INDIA LINEN—33-inch; 10c quality, to-morrow 7c.

Challies
Another chance to get next to some of those fine Challies down at "Block's," conceded to be the finest selection to be found. Your choice of the entire stock as follows:
AT 60c—The fine imported silk and wool Javanese, beautiful high-art printings, with satin ribbon stripes; the regular \$1.00 quality, to-morrow 59c.
AT 30c—The fine all-wool, best French hosiery, light and dark; also the plain colors, including lavender, pinks